

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



GEORGE W. YORK,  
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 10, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR  
No. 15.

WEEKLY



A SCENE IN CUBA—(See page 227.)

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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- To promote and protect the interests of its members.
- To prevent the adulteration of honey.
- To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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## FOR 1902 FREE!

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This indeed is an opportunity to get a superior Queen, and at the same time help swell the list of readers of the old American Bee Journal.

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Chicago, Ill.

Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.



# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861  
THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 10, 1902.

No. 15.

## Editorial.

The Chicago Association held its semi-annual convention last Thursday afternoon and evening. The attendance was fair, and the meeting a good one. Two changes were made in the constitution. The name was changed from Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association to Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Association. Also, it was voted to hold an annual meeting instead of semi-annual hereafter, and such meeting to be in the fall, in Chicago, at the call of the executive committee. This will give a chance to select a time when there are low railroad rates in force. There is to be a two-days' meeting—Wednesday and Thursday.

The above actions will, it is hoped, cause a revival of an association fully equal to what was once the old Northwestern convention, which was so popular and influential some 20 years ago. There is nothing in the way now to prevent making this Association, both in membership and influence, second only to the National. It already has over 60 paid members. Let all who are included in the great Northwest, resolve to be on hand at the meeting next fall.

The Scene in Cuba, shown on the first page, was sent us by John H. Martin (Rambler). At the same time he wrote us as follows:

EDITOR YORK:—I am in a very mild climate beside the climate you are in. It is even more equable than in California. The nights are so mild that a sheet is all that is necessary for a covering. It is not too hot in the daytime, but yet warm enough for light cotton or duck clothing. A naked urchin is not an unusual sight. Last Monday was Cuba's national holiday—their Fourth of July. There was a parade of school children—14,000 in line. It was called purely a Cuban affair, but behind it all were Uncle Sam's methods.

I hand you some snap-shots. You will note the smart appearance, as well as good looks, of the little folks. You will note that the color-line is not closely drawn here—black and white march side by side, and sit side by side in school.

Yours truly,  
JOHN H. MARTIN.

The picture which we reproduce, shows a Cuban stone-house with tile roof, barred windows, heavy shutters, and no glass. The balcony is of elegant iron-work.

What Causes Swarming? is a question of deep interest, for with an exact knowledge of the cause there might be strong hopes of prevention. It is well known that some-

thing may be done toward the prevention of swarming by giving plenty of room, by shade and ventilation, and by having young queens, but with the knowledge of all these there will still be cases of swarming; and just why it is that bees swarm has generally been considered as one of the things dwelling very nearly within the realm of mystery. S. D. Chapman expresses some decided views upon the subject in the Bee-Keepers' Review, and in view of the importance of the subject his views may be worth considering, even if not proven correct. He thinks the swarming-fever does not come from queen or drones, but from the workers, and "almost invariably has its origin with those bees that are under 15 days old."

He says: "It is almost impossible to create the desire to swarm in a colony where all the bees are field-bees. . . . On the other hand, take a colony of bees that are all under 12 days old, and see how easy it is for them to get the swarming-fever." Without at all attempting to dispute his theory, one can not help wondering whether Mr. Chapman speaks from actual experience in this matter, seeing that the cessation of the honey-yield is counted upon to stop further preparations for swarming, and with bees under 12 days old there would be no bees of the ordinary age for storing.

Even if Mr. Chapman should be mistaken upon this one point, it does not disprove his fuller theory as to swarming, which is, that at the time when bees swarm there is a lack of balance, and there is a surplus of young bees in proportion to the number of field-bees. He says:

"There are not field-bees enough to furnish work for these young bees. If you give to such colonies one pound of field-bees, before they get the swarming-fever, to balance up such colonies, you will have no premature swarms. When the field-force is in proportion to the young bees, the probabilities of swarming are past."

Sounds Like a Romance.—"A Reader" sends a clipping which quotes from a Nebraska newspaper, and asks, "Is this report true?" The first part of it is so rich in romance that it is hard to believe it could have been meant as truth, but the truthfulness of most that follows makes it pretty clear that no burlesque was meant. Dr. J. L. Gandy was interviewed, and the following paragraph of the interview makes interesting reading:

"I am a great admirer of the busy little bee, and have several thousand colonies in different places, and keep some 125 at my home, and give them my personal attention and care. You will doubtless be surprised at my yield this year, which was 407 pounds to the colony from the 75 colonies, spring count. I also hived 50 swarms which will pay the entire expense of the season, leaving me a net

profit of \$61 to the colony, which represents an investment of only \$5.00. I produce pound sections, extracted or strained, and chunk honey, and all of it is put on the market at 15 cents per pound. Most of it is sold right here, although I occasionally ship some to other towns. I sold 200 colonies for \$1,000, and during the latter part of May had a chance to sell 500 colonies for \$2,500 to a Colorado party, but before the deal was consummated the heavy June flow came on and I refused to sell. I have each year purchased a farm from the sales of honey and bees, and this year I branched out a little and bought some \$40,000 worth of real estate, and paid one-third of the purchase price from this year's profits on the bee-industry. Why should I not be enthusiastic in praise of bees? I sat in the shade during the forepart of June while my bees were making me \$140 per day. I am in the business solely for profit, and money obtained from the industry is much the same as so much found.

In the course of what follows the Doctor says 100 colonies, "with ordinary care, will yield over and above expenses \$1,500 annually." Pity he did not say how many times that could be obtained with extra care.

Stimulative Feeding of Bees.—The opinion has been expressed in these columns in a somewhat emphatic way that beginners should have nothing to do with stimulative feeding, and no exception was made for any cases or localities. Fuller thought upon the matter forces the conclusion that there may be conditions in which it will be wiser to risk the dangers incident to stimulative feeding than to omit all effort in that direction. Given a locality in which there comes good weather for bees to fly, and yet not enough for bees to do to start them at brood-rearing until the harvest comes, and it is better to do something to have the hives filled with bees, even if some mistakes are made in the doing. This fuller thought and "change of heart," it may as well be confessed, comes from the presentation of the case by the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal. Under the caption, "A Beginner's Lesson in Spring Feeding," the whole matter is so well presented in that journal that it is a pleasure to give it entire. It will be found on page 231.

A Large Edition of this number of the American Bee Journal will be mailed, some of the copies going to bee-keepers who are not now subscribers. We trust they will be so well pleased with it that they will want it regularly hereafter. Only \$1.00 will pay for it for a whole year—52 weeks—52 copies! It ought to be a good investment to any one who wants to make anything out of his bees.

Yellow-Box Honey, according to replies in the Australian Bee-Bulletin, is the only kind in Australia that does not readily granulate.

## Convention Proceedings.

### The Chicago Convention.

#### Report of the Semi-Annual Convention of the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association, Held Dec. 5, 1901.

BY A SHORTHAND REPORTER.

(Continued from page 214.)

#### SWEET CLOVER AS A FORAGE CROP.

Dr. Miller—I doubt the advisability of our spending much more time in discussing this matter, but a closely related item I think we might discuss with profit. I think we are pretty well settled, whatever may be the character of sweet clover honey, that wherever it is introduced, wherever it is known, there is no one wishes it away, and all of us would like to have a little more sweet clover grown where we are. But there seems to be somewhat of a difficulty in having its qualities as a forage crop known, and if we can do something to further that, we will do more good than talking about the honey that comes from it. I would like to learn something as to what it is worth as a forage plant. If some one here has tried it and knows whether cattle, horses or anything of that kind will eat it, they may be a help to us. There is a great deal of contradictory testimony about it. One man says that when alfalfa and sweet clover are in the field—one at one side and the other on the other side—when cattle are turned into it they invariably go to the sweet clover side. Other say that sweet clover will not be eaten by stock at all, and I think they are right. I think both sides are right; the thing is that stock of any kind must learn to eat it. They must acquire a taste for it. I have been trying for years to get a crop of sweet clover hay and have failed. When I have gotten it into my barn, and I have considerable of it, I find that in the barn it will be eaten greedily by the horses and such stock as have learned to eat it. The grown plant is not eaten. This year I had sweet clover growing and I was afraid there wouldn't be enough left for seed, it was eaten up so close, and just the stump left. When stock learns to eat it in my locality—everything goes by localities—they eat it readily. Is there any one here who has ever succeeded in having a wagon-load—one-half ton of sweet clover hay—that he has taken into his barn?

Pres. York—I think we can sum up the honey question by saying when asked which is the best honey, "The best honey is my honey." Now go on to the question of sweet clover as a forage plant. Who has had experience with growing it for that purpose?

Dr. Miller—Will you ask how many have ever sown sweet clover seed?

Eleven indicated they had.

Mr. Dadant—We tried sowing sweet clover. We have never harvested a wagon-load of it because we always thought it made too coarse feed. Sweet clover grows from the seed, blossoms, and dies. During the first year it grows about a foot high, the second year the stems become so large and hard that I doubt if the cattle would eat it even if harvested. We have harvested some with other hay and always had the stalks left even though the stock would eat the tops. In sowing sweet clover, at least in our locality, as the Doctor says, if we sow sweet clover and let it come up and grow, I don't care how rank and thick, and turn the cattle on it, in three years it is entirely destroyed and there is nothing left, which shows that they will eat it. It grows the first year from seed, and if stock is turned upon it they will eat every bit of it, and leave no chance for the second year; and during the second year, if you turn stock upon it before it blossoms, they will turn in and damage it to such an extent that it will grow very little. One party, a friend in Canada, we advised to try sweet clover for his bees. He came at the time of the World's Fair and told us he was making a success of sweet clover in this way. There grass grows very late. The thaw takes place the last of April or beginning of May and there is no grass. The sweet clover that has taken root the season before, in the course of two weeks grows a foot high; they then mow it, and have an increased quantity of milk. Now after a while they feed it to their stock, but they have never let it ripen and get into hay.

Dr. Miller—How fully have you tried making it into hay?

Mr. Dadant—We haven't tried at all. We grew about an acre of sweet clover for the bees, and when we found it was a very rich piece of ground—the sweet clover grew 6½ feet high—we let the bees work on it. You all know how tough it becomes if you cut it for hay, and the bees would not have any chance. When we turned the cattle into that pasture it took two or three years before it was all destroyed. There was some blue grass that took root in the same pasture, and there isn't a bit of it in that place, nothing but clover. Since that there isn't a stem of it. Of course, it will grow in corners around Chicago because there are no cattle running at large, but I do believe if there were they would destroy it. You see it along railroad tracks and waste places where cattle can't run upon it. Put in pastures you wouldn't find it would last very long, because if there very long the cattle would eat it, I think, more readily than blue-grass.

Mr. Dutnall—I live here in Chicago and I keep my cows on the road, and they never touch sweet clover.

Mr. Dadant—Not even the first year's growth?

Mr. Dutnall—No.

Mr. Dadant—I would like to ask Dr. Miller if the yellow sweet clover wouldn't make a better forage plant than the white?

Dr. Miller—I don't know.

Mr. Green—There is a little herd of cows herded where I live; I have had a good many sad moments watching them eat the sweet clover down to the ground; the second year's growth, too.

Dr. Miller—That proves the point that they must learn to eat it. Keep those same cattle upon it long enough and they will learn to eat it. Do you know that Texas cattle will not eat corn? They must learn to eat it. So cattle must learn to eat alfalfa; they wouldn't eat it at first sight. Now as to the matter of hay. Mr. Dadant says that they haven't used it for hay because it is too coarse. The cattle will not eat the stems of red clover, but you may cut sweet clover when it has no more stem than red clover.

Dr. Dadant—What of the bees, then?

Dr. Miller—Take the first year, and cut it, the bees will not get it, and you may take as your Canadian friend did—the first year's growth they cut.

Mr. Dadant—No, the second.

Dr. Miller—Cut that, and cut it several times. Doesn't it make up afterwards?

Mr. Dadant—They use it as green feed.

Dr. Miller—They use it as green feed for some time and it is so early in the season they cannot very well ripen it, and so could you in Hamilton County; you could cut, and ripen, and make hay of it.

Mr. Dadant—What of the blossom then?

Dr. Miller—It would blossom just a little latter, and if in the white clover season it will be worth as much again by cutting, instead of losing. To my certain knowledge you can get a good crop of hay from it the first year. I have had it grow three feet the first year.

Mr. Josephson—I watched a patch of sweet clover closely the past summer, and I saw in the early spring when the cattle had plenty of grass to feed on they wouldn't touch it. The dry season came and they ate the sweet clover just as well as other grass.

A Member—That is my experience.

Mr. Chapman—I got half a ton of hay into the barn. I have not had the experience myself, but within a few miles of the courthouse I can relate the actual experience of the Normal Park Improvement Association. They employed a team, bought a mowing machine, and cut down all the sweet clover that grew in the vacant lots around our premises, and the man who did the cutting got permission to store that hay for his team. Altogether, he must have harvested about five tons, mixed sweet clover hay. It contained other weeds and some tall grass which naturally grows on our vacant property. He is now cleaning the sidewalks of snow with a snow-plow with the same team. I asked him how they eat the hay, and he says fine. That was sweet clover that was headed to blossom the first of July. It was cut from July 1st to 10th; it lay there in the lots and he employed some small boys to hand-rake the hay, and he also raked it with the hay-rake, and he gathered it up after three or four weeks; some even rained on, but his team is eating all of it. They expected of course to destroy the sweet clover. I was one who helped. They cut it off as low as they could, but in a vacant lot they had to hold the mower bar up pretty high. The result was that the sweet clover branched out close to the ground, long limbs some places four or five feet long, and then stood up and blossomed well, and that made the late crop of honey for my bees, and I was very glad to get it. There wasn't as much



bloom on the succeeding plant, but sufficient to make fine forage for my bees. It blossomed luxuriantly after that. In November it was fine.

Mr. Baldrige—In Mississippi I have seen as high as 75 acres on one farm where they grew it for a hay crop. They cut it before it blossomed, when it was about three feet high. They then depend upon its coming up to produce seed, and secure all that grows, from 200 to 500 bushels of seed, and from the second crop they get their honey.

Dr. Miller—I would like to answer Mr. Dadant as to the character of the long but coarse stems. I had a good deal cut after it was in blossom, and, as he supposes, there are, of course, stems that are worthless, but, after all, there will be enough to make it tolerably valuable as a hay crop; but it will be very much more valuable as a hay crop if it is cut before it blossoms at all; and then the loss is nothing, because it will blossom so much later, and then it is eaten, and if I would have my way about it—and there is a good deal growing along the roads where I live—I would have the road commissioners cut it off close down before it first comes into blossom. It would be worth more to me than if they let it all grow.

Mr. Sylvester—That's the experience we have. They cut it down all through the season, and the result is blossoming later; it comes on after the others stop.

Mr. Childs—We have the same experience in our town. The citizens got up in arms about the sweet clover. It grew so high they couldn't get through the street. Father said he wished they would cut down more as it helped his honey crop nicely. I believe it would be a good thing if they would agitate that and have it cut down early in the spring.

Dr. Miller—In that same connection comes something that I don't know perhaps is so generally known. Two places within two or three miles where cattle are upon it upon the road almost constantly, and it is eaten down throughout the whole season, I don't think it grows in any case more than six inches high, and there is really a carpet of white that is beautiful on the side of the road, and in any village or town it would be an ornament instead of a detriment or disagreeable. If cut early enough in the season, and constantly cut, one pasture done in that way will be a thing of beauty instead of being something distasteful.

Mr. Hogge—I observed in watching where the cattle ran on it and ate it down in June, when it began to blossom in May and June it is higher on the sides where cattle are not tied, and no great amount of cattle kept it eaten down, and it blossomed constantly until frost. But I notice another thing, that while some say cattle won't eat it, there is good grass growing around there (I was interested in the yellow clover and was watching the process)—they seem to leave the grass and eat the clover, but it didn't stop the blooming. As Dr. Miller remarked, they kept it close down but it constantly bloomed. When the yellow clover that had not been eaten at all in the month of June closed its blossoming, the seed would mature and the stalk die; but that eaten by the cattle was brought into such a condition that it constantly shot out lower limbs and kept blooming until frost.

Mr. Green—Referring to the question of having it cut by the city officials—they sometimes will be a little slow. The ward superintendent of my ward was; he cut it down about September 20, and there wasn't another blossom.

Mr. Fairbank—My experience with sweet clover in Iowa—and sweet clover is our principal flow—the sweet clover as a forage plant, take it when the white clover and fall flow help the bees out—that in the roadsides we have no trouble about cattle and sheep keeping it down in the pasture, but where they can't get at it it grows very rank. A good many of the road-bosses are prejudiced against it. Where it is kept down, and eaten down, it blossoms till the frost kills it.

(Concluded next week.)

**Why Not Help a Little**—both your neighbor bee-keepers and the old American Bee Journal—by sending to us the names and addresses of such as you may know do not now get this journal? We will be glad to send them sample copies, so that they may become acquainted with the paper, and subscribe for it, thus putting themselves in the line of success with bees. Perhaps you can get them to subscribe, send in their dollars, and secure for your trouble some of the premiums we are constantly offering as rewards for such effort.

**The Premiums** offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

## Contributed Articles.

### Reading Bee-Keepers' Text-Books and Papers.

BY C. P. DADANT.

I HAVE always been a poor hand at paying compliments to any one, but I must compliment the Editor on his advice to beginners on page 83, where he recommends getting a text-book and let the bee-paper go—if the reader cannot afford both. This unselfish advice is certainly sound. Too many people go into a business without learning how to manage it, and thereby make a failure. A Chicago party some two years ago bought a large farm in our vicinity and settled upon it, with the intention, as he said to me, to "play at farming" a while. This playing has proven an expensive venture. Two bad seasons in succession, joined to absolute lack of knowledge of the management of a large farm, have so thoroughly disgusted him with the "play" that he is seeking a purchaser at a much less price than the original cost, and will probably have to make a sacrifice.

It would be about the same with a man who would start in bee-culture without some knowledge of the habits of the bee. He must know how to distinguish workers from the queens and from the drones, how to rear queens, how to ascertain how much feed the colony must have to winter or to reach the crop if winter is over. If feeding is necessary, he must know how to do it properly, how to prevent robbing, and stop it if it begins. He must be informed that the appearance of the first blossoms is not indicative of a constant supply of honey for his bees.

In this connection, I will cite the instance of a man who had purchased half a dozen colonies of bees in spring, and had brought them home during fruit-bloom. He had seen our success with bees and had concluded that all he had to do was to buy a few "for a start," and that they would go on increasing without his having to attend to them, in any other way than taking away their surplus honey. As a matter of course he expected to ask us for a little advice once in a while.

He brought his bees home, as I said, while the apple-trees were in bloom, and came to me to tell me how strong the colonies were, and wanted to know whether he would not best put on the supers. I went over to his yard and we examined the colonies together. The weather was rainy and rather chilly, and they were getting nothing out of the fruit-bloom, and were rather short of stores. So I told him that he would best keep the supers off for a while yet, as the bees would probably need feeding before clover bloomed. This thoroughly disgusted him with my advice. "What! Feed them when there are blossoms all around?" It probably looked very suspicious to him, for he asked no more questions and did not feed, the result being that he lost a portion of them and the remainder reached the clover crop in poor condition. But there is no end of things needed to be known, in bee-culture, that cannot be learned unless it be through a protracted experience, or through a book.

But the book is not alone needed; and here, Mr. Editor, I think you might have said something a little more pointed, as to the necessity and usefulness of a good bee-paper. The text-books give the digested knowledge acquired by the leading bee-keepers and scientists of the world; they give it in a form that is at once exhaustive and elementary, because they not only explain details, but give reasons for all advice. But a text-book cannot follow progress, except through repeated revisions, and these revisions are only made from time to time, while the weekly or monthly publication keeps us posted on the present improvements. These improvements are of all kinds, both in the domain of scientific discoveries and mechanical appliances. Without the magazine, that reports these improvements, we are bound to get belated in the race for progress, and it is not only local improvement that we want but a general information of what is going on the world over. Those who do not read find themselves distanced within a few years.

I never was so much struck with the idea of steady progress as when Father Langstroth visited us after having retired from the bee-business for some 15 years. It seemed to me as if we had been following his teachings almost to the letter, and that we could hardly show him anything in the bee-line that he had not already seen; yet, after witness-

ing our extracting crew at work for a few hours, he said: "It is of no use for one to think that he can, after 15 years of absence, find an industry just as he left it, for he is sure to be *away behind*."

And so, if we read a text-book, we will get knowledge acquired at the date when the text-book was printed; but if we do not take a bee-paper, we are sure, after a few years, to find ourselves "away behind."

Yet practical bee-keepers are very careful not to accept new theories, or new implements, or new methods, until they have been thoroughly tested, and it is well to warn the beginner against taking hold of any new thing which he has not seen recommended in the text-books, unless it has been previously tested on a sufficient scale to make it reasonably sure of success. Many and many an implement or a new method has been lauded to the skies, to be found afterwards only an imposition, usually introduced in good faith by some self-deluded individual.

Hancock Co., Ill.



#### No. 4.—Bee-Keeping for Women.

##### Helpful Advice on How They Should Dress for Bee-Work.

BY EMMA M. WILSON.

**T**HERE is no disputing the fact that in bee-keeping men have a decided advantage over women in the matter of dress. It is so much easier for them to dress cool and comfortable, and also easier to protect themselves from stings, than it is for women. I have felt tempted to envy Dr. Miller more than once, on a sweltering hot day, as he walked around attired in a pair of painter's white overalls, said overalls tucked in his socks to protect himself from stings. He looked so cool and comfortable—perhaps he did not feel as comfortable as he looked, but he looked tantalizingly cool, at any rate.

But women can do much to make their dress comfortable, by a little thought.

Do not wear heavy skirts that take about all your strength to carry around. I have found a light-weight worsted skirt the most satisfactory. Duck skirts are comfortable, but the fact that they soil so easily is a serious objection to wearing them, as they are not very easily laundered. But a worsted skirt and a shirt-waist make a very satisfactory rig.

A large denim apron covering you completely from head to toe is indispensable. Be sure to make it long enough to reach to the very bottom of your dress, so that if a little honey drips on your apron it will not lodge on the bottom of your dress-skirt on its downward course.

Denim is the best material I know of for aprons. I formerly used ticking, but I like denim better, as you can get it in plain colors. The last ones I made were of plain brown denim, and were very satisfactory. Either denim or ticking is good, as far as the wear is concerned, as neither will allow the honey to soak through readily. And when you slip out of your apron, after your day's work is done, you present quite a creditable appearance, which is something dear to the heart of a woman, especially if you are at work in an out-apiary and have a long ride home before you.

My aprons are cut by one of the Butterick patterns, No. 3696, and certainly they are ideal aprons for the apiary. I have worn them for years, and have thoroughly tested them, and I really would feel lost without my big aprons, with their generous pockets. Those pockets are such a comfort (I wish our dressmakers would manage to give some such pockets in our dresses; but no, Dame Fashion has doomed us poor mortals to go pocketless). What do I use those pockets for? Well, I am not going to tell you all I put into them, but one thing I do use them for is to carry my hive-tool. I think it would be lost a good share of the time were it not for those pockets.

One very important item in your outfit is your gloves. I wear a pair of light-weight buckskin at present. I have tried a good many different kinds. For quite a while I wore a white glove, which is quite common. I do not know whether it is sheepskin or hogskin, but I do know that it had a very disagreeable odor. If it was not for that it would be a good glove; as it is, I much prefer the light-weight buckskin.

I sew a pair of white sleeves around the top of the gloves, having the sleeves long enough to come well up on my shoulders. I have a strap sewed from one sleeve to the other across my back. A similar strap across my chest is



MISS WILSON DRESSED FOR BEE-WORK.

sewed to one sleeve, and buttoned to the other. This is a very convenient arrangement, as it takes very little time to slip my gloves off or on, is perfectly bee-proof, and at the same time keeps the sleeves of my dress clean.

The reason for having the sleeves white is that the bees will rarely sting anything white. I have about half-a-dozen pairs of sleeves, and as fast as one pair becomes soiled I rip them off and sew on a clean pair. The gloves can be washed clean any time. It is a little more convenient to have two pairs, then you are always sure of having one pair ready for service.

A comfortable pair of shoes is an item not to be overlooked. Never get a pair of shoes with high heels; and if you can get a pair with rubber heels you will find them extremely comfortable. If you cannot get the shoes with rubber heels, you can have the rubber heels put on by your shoemaker for 50 cents a pair. If you have never tried them just try a pair and see how you like them.

I am very fond of wearing low shoes and slippers, and many an unnecessary sting I get to pay me for it.

Now we must not forget the bee-hat. I like a broad-brimmed straw-hat with a veil made of net sewed around the brim, and a rubber cord run in the hem around the bottom of the veil; a safety pin caught through the hem passing over the rubber cord in front, ready to pin down securely to my apron, pulling it down tight enough so the rubber cord will be drawn taut, then I feel sure no bee will be able to get under my veil.

One advantage a woman has over a man is that she can use a hat-pin to pin her hat on, and that is a comfort. You are sure your hat is not going to tumble over your eyes at a critical moment when both hands are full. Let us score one for the women on that point.

One trouble I have is to get a hat with a crown small enough so the hat will not rest on my ears. I don't see why some accommodating soul doesn't make a few hats especially for women.

McHenry Co., Ill.



#### Selling Comb Honey by Weight vs. Case.

BY R. A. BURNETT & CO.

**W**E have read two articles in the March 13th issue—one by J. A. Green, and the other by R. C. Aikin. They are both excellently written, and the personality of each writer is strongly in evidence. Recently we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Green (who, by the way, is an old acquaintance), and we have the usual regret that comes to all of us when we lose a neighbor; yet the matter of a thousand miles separation is not as much of a hindrance to intercourse as it was a quarter of a century ago. So rapidly are we progressing in the evolution of the power latent in man that we can even dare look forward to the time when competition—which until very recently has been considered the necessary thing to the development of man's power—that it, too, will have served its purpose and no longer be a necessary evil.



and in its place will be co-operation. What a grand transition this would be!

We wondered if all the readers noticed what care Mr. Green has taken to know exactly what he is doing before he sells his honey by the section? He will not trust even his own practical eye to detect the difference of weight in the sections, but he puts the case on scales, which are properly balanced and weighted, and then proceeds to put the sections in the cases situated on the other end of the beam until such a time as he has adjusted the sections to get a given quantity of pounds in the case; then he proceeds to sell it by the section! Prudent Mr. Green—he knows exactly what he is doing, and if his customer should question his statement he is ready to verify by placing the contents upon scales, knowing that it will bear him true evidence of good faith and intelligence on his part.

What do you make of this paragraph where he says:

"There are great and undeniable advantages in buying and selling by the case, or by the section, which amounts to the same thing. Grocers almost invariably sell honey by the section if its condition will at all admit of it; and after they have once experienced the advantages of the plan, they generally prefer to buy as well as sell by the piece."

Then he immediately qualifies the proceeding by the following short paragraph:

"To enable them to do this advantageously, there must be a certain uniformity, not only between sections in each case, but between the different cases."

Is this not tantamount to weighing the honey for the grocer. And what overworked tradesman does not want to get as much done for him as it is possible to obtain? In other words, the groceryman trusts Mr. Green, whom he knows to be an intelligent and trustworthy person; therefore, this becomes practically a local matter. Mr. Green sells that which he himself manipulated to a man who has, by prior experience, learned to trust Mr. Green, and he is as safe in doing so as any mortal can be in trafficking one with another.

Notice how fully Mr. Green proves this statement in another paragraph, where he says:

"This year I put up 50 cases for this trade; 40 of them weighed exactly 22 pounds net each, and the remainder 20 pounds net. For another purpose I put up a number of 12-section cases, each of which weighed exactly 9 pounds net."

Then he particularly calls our attention by saying: "Notice, I say, these were exact weights, as exact as your grocer weighs when he weighs out sugar or coffee, and that each section was uniform in appearance, with no extra-light or heavy section in the case," and which he proves by weighing them as they come from the storage-crates.

Now please tell us, did Mr. Green sell his honey by weight, or did he sell it by the section with out knowing what the section weighed? Seems to us this question is not a hard one to answer.

We think it would be only fair to say that at the present time we have on sale a car-load of comb honey from Colorado, that the owners desired to sell by the case, but they would not guarantee that the cases would average any given weight, for they said some were heavier and some lighter; but they wanted to sell it for so much, and the buyer take his chances. They were unable to do so, and now it is being sold by weight.

We find that some producers have been painstaking and their honey runs quite uniform; again, there are others who have put in sections that weigh seven ounces, and some that weigh fifteen, with others ranging between these two extremes.

This is the very thing that is to be feared by adopting the plan of buying and selling honey by the case. The careless and unscrupulous seller will take advantage of the honest and careful ones' reputation, and say, "If Mr. Jones can get \$3.00 for his case, I don't see why I shouldn't get \$3.00 for that is the market price." While competition is the plan upon which society is organized, we must needs have weights and measures to keep the ignorant constantly informed of his duty to his fellows. When the world is run on the much higher plan—that of love, which Mr. Aikin has brought into his article under the term of "co-operation"—then there will not be the necessity for misrepresentation to get a living; for the just will have taken the place of the false, and our evolution to greater and even higher possibilities than the human race has hitherto dreamed of will be dawning. That this panacea for all trouble may be reached it is first necessary to eliminate selfishness. We know that this idea, with perhaps the majority of people, is yet Utopian—in that this world can be run on, "Do for your neighbor rather than for yourself."

Cook Co., Ill.

## A Beginner's Lesson in Spring Feeding.

WHILE admitting that stimulative feeding is a two-edged sword (as some have called it), liable to cut the wrong way, if carelessly handled, it is exceedingly poor advice to advise beginners to "let it severely alone," as did the American Bee Journal in a recent issue. In localities where the main flow is preceded by a dearth, or a very light, intermittent flow, some sort of stimulative manipulation is absolutely essential in order to have our colonies populous enough to begin storing in supers at or near the beginning of the main flow. Loss of time in having colonies ready for the first alfalfa flow means loss of money, hence one of the most important lessons for beginners to learn is the art of stimulating brood-production at just the proper time to have an immense force of young bees ready to enter the supers with the first opening of the alfalfa blossoms.

To accomplish this requires great tact and some foresight, but the beginner can only acquire this by experience, so my advice to him is to learn from others all that he can upon this subject, and then go at it for himself, with both eyes and ears open. Mistakes will doubtless be made at first, but that is better than never to learn at all.

In Colorado, or any other locality where natural sources of pollen and honey are not sufficient to cause the production of bees enough to take care of the early flow, feeding will undoubtedly pay, and pay big. As soon as the bees begin flying in the spring begin feeding rye or wheat flour or graham. I prefer graham, as they do not get it all over them so badly. This takes the place of pollen, and should be continued until the pollen supply from natural sources is sufficient to satisfy them. The best way to feed graham is to distribute it through the apiary in shallow boxes.

Some warm day in April go through all your colonies and equalize their stores. This is done by taking combs of honey from those that have a plenty and giving it to those that only have a little.

In this climate stimulative operations should not begin before the first of May. It is then 40 or 45 days before alfalfa begins to yield, and that is about the length of time necessary to rear a force of new bees and have them ready when the flow begins. If there is some honey in all the hives, begin operations by uncapping three or four pounds per week. This will cause the bees to move it. In moving it they feed the queen with greater liberality, which stimulates her to laying eggs more rapidly. When the bulk of this left-over honey has been consumed begin to feed. Feed about a quarter of a pound of honey or sugar syrup per colony daily, made almost as thin as water—in fact, have it just sweet enough to induce the bees to work on it.

As a beginner, you will, of course, only have a few colonies, and your best way to feed will be in some kind of shallow receptacle placed on top of the brood-frames in an empty super. Before pouring in the feed throw in a handful of alfalfa hay to prevent the bees from drowning. Continue the feeding until the honey-flow starts, or until the hive is well filled with brood and bees, and when you stop, if honey is not coming in freely enough to supply their daily needs, be sure there is sufficient food in the hives to carry them along until the yield begins. A little stinting or starving at the latter end will result in the undoing of all the good that has been done, and greatly injure the colony.

Put it down as an axiom, that there is no danger in spring feeding provided it is done in the right way and at the right time. To determine the way and the time adapted to the individual needs of the individual colony, the beginner must keep his think-shop in order and use his brains. If you feed too early in the season you will rear a lot of useless bees that will be consumers instead of producers, and, besides, if you begin in cold weather, a cold snap may come on and kill half of your brood and leave the colonies so weak in energy and vitality that spring dwindling will finish them. Learn how, go slow, use your best judgment, and you will come out all right.—X, in the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

Boulder Co., Colo.

"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" is the name of the finest bee-keeper's song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a "hummer." We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us one new yearly subscription to the American Bee Journal at \$1.00.

## \* The Afterthought. \*

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.

By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

### PICTURES OF APIARIES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

Yes, when you give us that picture of your apiary for publication, "fall to" and tell us the whole thing. Mr. F. W. Hall, pages 161 and 162, sets a most excellent and long-needed example. And the magazines of the outside world need the same sort of teaching worse yet. Who has not felt, on looking through them, sorely tried, and almost insulted? Such numerous, costly, interesting, resplendently beautiful pictures, and not descriptions enough to amount to a hill of beans! It's amazing that publishers, after so much expense and pains, can be willing to throw three-quarters of the value of the illustrations away by leaving the reader with no means of knowing about them. Well, we know that that stack of honey had speaking relations with a remarkable queen. We "allow" that 250 sections and a super of extracted honey and a swarm all in one season is going it gay. Have their tongues surveyed, Mr. Hall. A unique swarm-catcher is a one-legged milking-stool daubed in slum-gum. And four-fifths of the swarms used the stools *when the inventor made a hobby of them*, and only four-twenty-fifths when he got indifferent. And more of us have wondered if sweet-corn tassels didn't yield some honey at times.

### KILLING YOUNG QUEENS IN THE FALL.

Mr. T. F. Bingham, you succeeded well in giving us that sense of novelty—killing your young queens if they lay too late in the fall. Why didn't you kill the bees? They are the ones to blame in the case if the colony breeds late. All queens lay till the bees stop them of it (by neglecting to feed them, and by neglecting to hatch the eggs), d'ye hear? And will you kill all the queens now and get along with laying workers? But your idea that a colony breeding in the cellar endangers the colony next to it—it will hardly pay us to throw that idea overboard with a laugh. Guess that's so. Bees sometimes are as bad as their keeper to catch on to a novel but dominant idea—and better posted than Mrs. Grundy about what goes on behind their neighbors' walls. It doesn't very clearly appear what we can do about it, however—but that may be found out later. Page 164.

### WINTERING BEES OUTDOORS.

Mr. Dodo, of the Michigans, furnishes a suggestive and somewhat puzzling fact. Three rows of hives were snuggled up next to a high fence and packed there. Outside row wintered pretty well, while of the row next the fence one-half died. Premising that deep snow banked up beyond the fence and covered the hives, also it might be guessed that the whole establishment got too warm, and that the outside row naturally suffered much less from that cause—not enough to do much harm. But if the bees had a general flight after they were moved, and before they were shut in, why, then, as Mr. Coveyou suggested, they would largely re-enter in the outside row, and leave the inside row to perish from weakness and lack of young bees. Page 165.

### TALL SECTIONS AND TWO COLORS OF HONEY.

Is Mrs. Morrow right, that tall sections are more apt to get two colors of honey in them? Not to any great extent, I think. In a good flow all kinds of sections will be uniform in color; while in a very bad, halting flow all are more or less in danger of being piebald. Page 165.

### GLOSSOMETER AND MICROSCOPE—LONG TONGUES.

One phrase I found in Prof. Cook's excellent paper, page 166, which I hardly like. "I found, *as of course I must*, that the glossometer and the microscope told the same story." No "must" about it, quoth the know-it-all fellow. He would call it a triumph instead of a mere rolling off the log. Happy is the man who can reach the same result by two lines of investigation—or make either one of them tally with big, clumsy facts. It is of interest, as well as a little puzzling, that races vary more in tongue-length than do individual colonies inside the race. And the shortest-tongued race (so reported) can beat the longest-tongued race

at putting up section honey—leastwise, the latter has been universally abandoned in America. This is a pretty strong hint that tongues are not all.

## Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

(The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.)

### Moving Bees in Winter.

I intend to move my bees from Taylor County to Kansas City. I have them still in winter-cases over the supers packed with leaves. Would you to take the winter-cases off? If so, would you take off the supers? I have text-books on the subject but none of them say anything about moving bees in the winter.

IOWA.

ANSWER.—It will be better not to take away the winter packing till the warm weather comes. Whether you can handle them in moving without taking away the packing is the question. If convenient to do so, leave the packing. If inconvenient, it must be a question between the inconvenience to you if the packing is left on, and the inconvenience to the bees if it is taken off, and I cannot decide that. Possibly you could take away the packing and then return it after moving.

### Bees Coming Out of Hive at Night.

I had one colony of bees that cast 2 swarms last summer, the last one about June 1. I put them into a chaff hive and for a while they seemed to work well, but after a time did not do much, and would come out of the hive at night and hang in a cluster covering the entire end. In the morning they would gradually go in until all disappeared. As I was a beginner in the business I did not know the cause of it. One morning while they were out I opened the hive and found that nearly all the bees inside were drones. Thinking they might be the cause, I killed a large part of them, and I have had no more trouble of the kind. What was the cause of their coming out of the hive in the night? What can I do should I have another case like it?

MAINE.

ANSWER.—It looks as if the bees might have been hanging out as a matter of comfort, because it was too warm in the hive, and when you killed off part of them they could all stay in the hive without being to warm. Possibly, however, the bees may have been queenless, the unusually large number of drones pointing that way. So look out for that this spring. Aside from the matter of queenlessness there was no need for you to do anything.

### Transferring—Feeding Bees, Etc.

1. I have a colony of bees in a frame hive, but it is not the size I want it. I want to transfer into a Langstroth hive this spring. How shall I do it? and when is the best time?
2. I am afraid my bees will be short of food before summer comes. They are in the cellar. How and what shall I feed them? I have some honey in the comb in sections.
3. Can I feed them without taking off the covers?
4. Can I take off the covers in the cellar and examine them without their flying out all over the cellar?
5. Can bees fly when it is 50 degrees above 0?
6. I intend to clip the wings of my queens this spring. How shall I do it? And when is the best time—before they swarm?
7. Would you advise me to do this? I cannot be near the hives all the time, as I will be out in the fields, etc., but will be around them at meal-time, and at other times when I am at home.

MINNESOTA.

ANSWERS.—1. Full directions for transferring hardly belong in this department, but a good text-book will give you fuller instructions than there is any room for here. The



Heddon plan is perhaps as good as any, but nowadays it is thought by many to be a better plan to let the bees swarm, hiving the swarm in an improved hive, and then at the end of 21 days drive out the remaining bees and set the old hive off to one side for the bees to rob out. If you prefer not to wait for this, you can transfer in fruit-bloom.

2. Honey in sections will answer nicely. It depends on circumstances how you can feed them. In a frame hive they can be put in frames. But in your box-hive they must either be above or below. If they can be put above and covered up bee-tight, they will be safe from robber-bees. If below, give them in the evening when bees have stopped flying, and be sure the bees make a start on them right away. To do this it may be necessary to pound on the hive to rouse them enough to come down. Sometimes, however, the cluster of bees will be down so near the bottom-board that the bees will readily attack a section lying on the floor, the bottoms of the combs perhaps touching the section. A colony short of stores, however, is not likely to have the cluster down very low.

3. Yes, if there is room to push the sections under, or if the hives can be raised from loose bottoms.

4. Yes, if worked carefully.

5. Yes, if it is bright and still.

6. Catch the queen, being careful not to hold her by the abdomen or hinder part; hold her with the left hand, her stinger pointing to your right, then with a pair of scissors clip off half or more of the two wings on one side. Clip her at any time convenient after warm weather comes.

7. Yes, I should want the queen clipped, even if I were in the apiary every hour of the day.

### Transferring from Box-Hives—Yellow-Pine Hives.

Has any one tried to transfer bees from box-hives to movable-frame hives by making a cover to fit the latter hive, and cutting a hole in the top just to fit the box-hive, and set the box-hive on top, stopping all cracks to force the bees out through the new hive, as it is their custom to build below? Would they eventually take up their quarters in the new hive? If so, when is the proper time to take off the old box?

1. I am a beginner. Last summer I bought 6 colonies of bees for \$5.00, 3 hybrids, 1 black, 2 Italians, and want to transfer them this spring into Langstroth hives.

2. Will bees do any good in yellow-pine hives? I use white pine, but yellow is much cheaper. ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, that has been done, but it is not always the most satisfactory. You will have the old hive filled with honey that is not in the most satisfactory shape. If you decide to use the plan, cut away all you can from the lower part of the box-hive, cutting away some of the lower edge of the combs—the object is to leave just as little room as possible in the old hive. You could take off the old hive any time after it was so filled with honey that there was no brood in it. Or, you could take it off as soon as the lower hive contained three or four frames of brood, and three weeks later drum the bees out of the old hive.

2. From what I know of yellow pine, I don't believe it would be as cheap as white pine, in the long run. If exposed to the weather it will soak the water when it rains, and soon rot.

### Transferring Bees.

A colony of bees was given me for a present last November. The colony was very weak, but had sufficient stores for winter, as my friend asserted. Knowing nothing whatever about bees, I sent for "A B C of Bee-Culture" and studied up "wintering." I then made a good chaff hive. I carefully packed the hive with the super on, and put about 3 inches of chaff on top of the super cover. The whole is at present on a box out in the yard under a tree.

Shortly after I had put the hive on its stand, honey began to flow out of one side of the entrance. The flow is increasing and has spread more than half way across the opening. On looking in, and running a wire in, I found a comb lying on the bottom-board, under the center frames. I suppose that during transportation one of the combs broke loose and fell against the next one, and so on. The evil seems to be increasing, and I do not know what to do.

The hive is a dovetailed 8-frame Langstroth, but in the spring I would like to put the bees into a Danzenbaker hive. Under the circumstances, I cannot transfer by the Heddon method.

1. Do you think the following plan practicable? I would take off the Langstroth super and put a Danz. brood-chamber with frames filled with foundation on top of the old brood-chamber. The Danz. is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wider, but I would make that open space bee-tight. I then would drive bees and queen into the Danz. hive by drumming on the sides of the old hive. Would they build comb and bring up the honey and commence rearing brood in the new hive? If they would do that, I would leave them in this position until they had cleaned out the lower hive, then I would remove it and put the Danz. on its own bottom-board in the same place, and give it a super with sections and starters.

2. Would it be advisable for me under the circumstances to change to the Danz. system? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. No, your plan would not work. If you should drum the bees up into an empty hive every day, every day they would go back to their combs in the lower hive when you stop drumming. Leave them as they are till fruit-bloom begins, and then drum if you must; but if you drum them out of the old hive you must not leave it below for them to go back into. It may be, however, that the combs are not so badly broken but you can get them cut, and fasten back in the frames those that are broken out.

2. It is not at all certain that you would gain anything by the change.

### Requeening—Helping the Bees Get Up.

1. I wish to requeen several colonies this spring, with as little loss as possible. Will this plan work with bees with queen-cells? Place the old queen with some brood above the excluder, give a ripe cell below, and when hatched and mated take the old queen away.

2. Another plan to supersede the old queen, put capped brood and a cell over a wire screen on top of the hive to be requeened with the entrance in front, so that when mating she will return to the lower entrance and take possession below.

3. Sometimes having queenless colonies in the spring, and wishing to introduce fertile queens to them, will this plan work? Take two or more frames of capped brood, place over them a wire screen, give the queen to capped brood immediately, and when hatched unite with the bees below. Which is the best way to unite?

4. How do bees get up among the combs when loaded with honey, when using a deep entrance? Do they have to go up the sides, or rear end? Would it be best to put a narrow plank crosswise, thick enough for them to crawl up on, about the center of the hive?

ANSWERS.—1. Doubtful.

2. Still doubtful.

3. It will probably work all right. Unite by shifting the wire screen so the bees can have a passage at one side. After a few days remove the wire screen.

4. Don't you worry about giving them any help. They can fly right in and alight on the bottom-bars, or they can climb up at the sides. But don't leave a deep space under the bottom-bars in harvest, or the bees will build down into it.

### Managing the Increase.

I have 6 colonies of bees and want to get 4 or 5 swarms from them in June. I will be on the road at that time 3 days at a time, as long as a week at a time. I have the 8-frame super with  $5\frac{3}{8}$ -inch frames.

1. Would it be better to have 2 such supers for each hive, as I have not enough to change from one to the other, as the one is nearly filled?

2. The caging of the queen and the bee-entrance guards are a little out of place with me, as I am not advanced enough in the business, so I will ask what I need. If I am at home when they swarm, I can handle them all right; but when I am obliged to be away for 3 or 5 days, and perhaps a week, I am lost, and do not know what to do to save a few swarms. ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. I am not sure whether I understand you. You should have for each colony as many supers as the bees will fill during the season, and one extra, for you will not know just exactly when the season will close, and the last super given may have little or nothing done with it. If you mean that you intend to take the sections out of the supers as fast as a superful is finished, then you may be able to get along with two for each colony, but you mustn't

think of getting along with less than two, for when a super is nearly finished it would be a waste of honey to have no other super for the bees to be filling while finishing the first.

2. I don't know any way that you can work for comb honey and leave the bees for a week without using an entrance-guard or caging the queen, unless you are much more expert than would be necessary to use a queen-cage or entrance-guard.



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## Aikin's Honey and Wax Separator.

About three or four years ago I conceived the idea of an attachment to wax-extractors to separate the honey and wax. The old way of letting the honey and wax run into one common pan or tank had several objections that I longed to get rid of, and, having solved the problem in a very satisfactory way, I now propose to publish the results of my cogitations and experimenting. The device, while having more properly its place with the solar, may be made to answer the same purpose for which it was invented, in connection with wax-extractors of other kinds. I have no extractor but the solar, hence have not used it

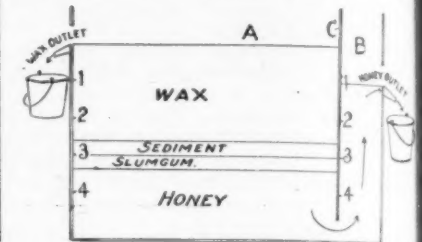


FIG. 1.

with any other kind, but the principle may be applied to others.

The principle upon which this device works is specific gravity. Honey weighs 12 pounds to the gallon, and water about 8 pounds. I do not know what is the weight of beeswax, but I know what every apiarist does—that wax is lighter than water. It is immaterial as to the exact proportion, so we will call it 8 for wax and 12 for honey.

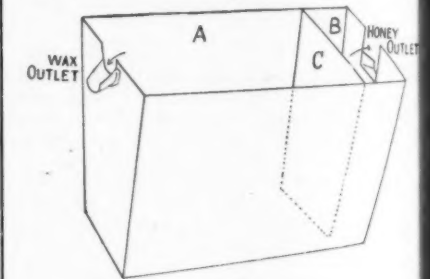


FIG. 2.

Now, suppose you take a cake of wax 3 inches thick and put it into a bucket of honey or into a tank where the wax has plenty of room so it does not touch the bucket or tank in any way that will interfere with its floating, and the wax will stand one inch above the surface of the honey. You see it is just a matter of weight: two parts of the honey are as heavy as three parts of the wax, hence the wax carries its surface clear above the honey, just as a cork floats a considerable part of its bulk above water. It matters not whether the wax is liquid or solid. It is bound to float just the same. A third of its depth will stand above the honey, and the rest will be submerged.

Now look at Fig. 1. This represents the separator as it appears in a general outline view. This is placed under the drip as it runs from the pan supporting the mixture of wax and honey-cappings, broken or any kind of comb. The first to flow from the melting combs will be honey, dropping into the separator at A, the larger of the two compartments. The partition between these compartments does not reach quite to the bottom by about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, hence the honey will pass under and rise in both compartments alike.

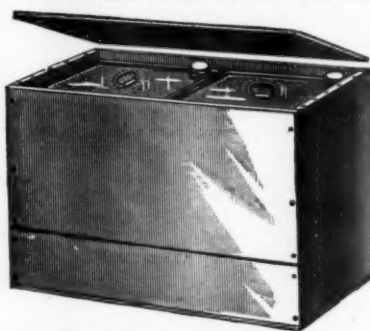
Look at the outlet for honey, and you will see that it is deeper from the top than the

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wax-outlet; and so when the honey rises to the opening it flows out, and will continue to flow as long as it pours into the other compartment, passing under the partition. The wax will begin to come shortly, and, being so much lighter than the honey, will begin to rise or pile up in compartment A. No matter what amount of wax falls into the honey, it keeps rising above and settling below the level of the honey-outlet;  $\frac{1}{2}$  the depth of the body of wax is above and  $\frac{1}{2}$  below; thus it increases until it flows out at its own overflow-outlet, and thereafter maintains its position, becoming neither deeper nor shallower. As long as wax and honey continue to flow in, the wax floats in its own compartment; and the honey, being so much heavier, sinks right through the wax and comes up and out at its own level. If wax stops coming, that body of wax in compartment A just remains as it is, neither less nor more, and honey can pour in all day, but will pass through and out at its own door; and, likewise, should honey stop coming, but wax continue to flow, the honey in the separator remains stationary, and the wax overflows into its own place. There is no limit; the two must separate and flow their own way when they come into the separator, whether it is tons or pounds.

There should be a check or dam to keep back the slumgum that would wash down into the separator. There is always more or less of sediment that will get down; but if the cocoons and more bulky foreign matter are kept back the fine sediment will be found accumulated between the honey and wax; and when the remnant of wax cools and is removed the sediment comes with it.

This little contrivance I count as a valuable adjunct to any solar, and may be used to advantage in many places. I have made my solar with one end for all sorts of trashy combs, and the other end for melting cappings, candied sections, new broken combs, and clean combs that may contain honey suitable for table use that can not well be separated in the extractor. Cappings or broken combs placed in the solar will very soon release the honey and let it run into the separator, and from there it will soon be in a tank or receptacle underneath, and away from the heat and light. I have sold many hundred pounds for table use that has been through the solar and separator. The fact is, the separator is a sort of strainer, acting on the specific-gravity plan, and does its work when the honey is quite warm and thin, so that it separates freely, the impurities floating up next to the wax. This idea of a strainer has been published in this journal, but I do not take the time to hunt up when or by whom.

For cooling and caking the wax I use the Rauchfuss idea of a series of small pans with an overflow from one to the other. The Root Co. is now putting out the same thing with their solars. The honey, besides being strained by the gravity process in the separa-

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tor, passes below into a tank, and there, while still warm and thin, goes through another gravity-straining process; and, if not yet satisfactorily done, can be drawn from there and put through cheese-cloth or other strainer.

My separator, which has handled about a thousand pounds of wax and over a ton of honey this summer, is very well represented in Fig. 2. The bottom is about 2x7 inches, the top about 6x9, and the depth about 7 inches. There should be at the very least an inch from the bottom of the body of the wax to the bottom of the partition C. That will make sure that neither wax nor sediment gets under to float out with the honey. The flaring shape is to make the wax remnant easily removable when cooled, and to get the necessary depth without having an undue amount of honey in the separator, which must be there all the time. Possibly a much smaller arrangement will do as well; and if so, the honey and wax remnants always left over from one day to the next would be very nominal indeed. I think mine carries less than 2 pounds of wax, and it has handled well-nigh 200 pounds in a day—would handle much more if it could be melted and delivered to it. Each morning the wax remnant should be removed and put back to remelt. This keeps the sediment from accumulating. The honey remnant need not be changed for days and weeks.

This is a decided success. I feel that I have at last developed at least one invention that will be useful to apiculture.

[While you do not say anything about it in your article, I should imagine the same outfit would be very handy during extracting time. Suppose, for instance, the honey from the honey-extractors ran direct into compartment A; wax cappings, dead bees, refuse dirt of every description, would remain in A until the surplus would overflow at the wax outlet, while the clear, nice honey would pass under the partition C, and flow out of the honey-outlet as shown in the diagram.—EDITOR]—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

## Temperature for Extracting Honey.

If too hot the combs are tender and easily broken; if too cold the honey will not leave the comb. T. P. Robinson says in the Lone Star Apiarist:

If the operator discovers that they are too warm to extract with practicability, just let him place them in a cool place so that they will cool to a point where the combs will be tougher, and then extract and place in the hive where the bees will clean off all honey and redeposit it. It is not a very desirable job to extract when it is too hot. In the hottest summer days, the best time to gather combs is early in the morning, placed in a cool place, and extracted after the bee-heat has departed.

Did you ever extract honey 20 degrees below freezing, just at Christmas? I have, and it is a job, unless you are prepared and know your business. I do not know that I know so much about it, or know my business so well, but here is the way I proceeded to success:

I gathered my combs when it was so cold that a bee dropped to the ground would be as stiff as a poker in 30 seconds, and placed them separately in a closed room and raised the temperature of the room to 115 degrees. I allowed the combs to remain about seven hours in the hot room, and then proceeded to extract them in the ordinary way.

## Cuban Honey.

"Rambler" says in Gleanings in Bee-Culture:

As nearly as I can learn as to the Cuban crop for the past year, it has been equal to if not more than the California yield.

I doubt if California ever produced 10,000,000 pounds; but I am credibly informed that, before the War, when there were more apiaries than at present, the product was over that amount in Cuba.

A marked difference in the yields of California and Cuba is that the former often has



failures, but the latter none. The smaller area, then, of Cuba can be put into the front ranks as a producer.

At present virtually all of the honey produced is liquid, and probably three-fourths of it is handled by one firm in Havana. Price prevailing at present is 34 to 37 cents per gallon. This honey nearly all goes to Europe.

As to the quality of the honey, he says:

I must say that Cuban extracted honey will not find favor in the States as a table honey beside California or New York honey. Comb honey will come to the front, and I am sure the States can absorb large amounts of it at fair prices. Cuban comb honey is thoroughly ripened, and fit for table use.

### Hives for Wintering.

Editor Doolittle says in the Progressive Bee-Keeper:

Which is best, single-walled hives, those with double walls, or the cellar, for wintering bees? is something which often puzzles bee-keepers, especially those who have only lately entered the ranks. In giving a decision it is all-important that we take into consideration the part that locality plays in the matter. Those who live in the South would naturally prefer single-walled hives, as they are more cheaply made, take up less room, and are made readily and easily movable, when any manipulation is made which requires a changing of hives. Then those who live in the extreme North will prefer cellar-wintering, generally using the same hives as those preferred in the South, as the double hives hardly give protection enough, where winter holds sway from October till April. But where the winters are moderate, and in some other localities where great quantities of snow fall, the double hives generally give the best results. They are the hives to use in latitude 35 to 40, where they sometimes have a week or more of weather when the thermometer will register zero, or a little below; but the rule is "open weather," with the bees flying occasionally all winter.

Here [New York] the single walls are hardly sufficient for the zero weather, and the temperature of the cellar will run too high for the comfort of bees during the warm spells, they becoming uneasy, and flying out on the floor by thousands to die, while, if in double hives outdoors, they would get beneficial flights. In this matter, as in all others, the ground should be carefully gone over before making a decision. In my locality, 42½ degrees north latitude, the winters, as a rule, are continuously cold, and here the cellar gives the best results, because the cellar can be kept at an even temperature, or very nearly so. This means also light consumption of stores, and comparatively few bees dying during the winter.

### A Post Check—Good Idea.

Congress is attempting to perfect a design for currency intended especially for transmission through the mails, and the active people of the country wish it a success. The committees on post-offices and post-roads have before them a measure providing a Post check in denominations of five dollars and under, down to the denominations of fractional currency. It is proposed to retire the five, two, and one dollar bills now issued by the Government, and substitute the Post check, and make the latter the regular paper money for those denominations. The Post check was devised by Mr. C. W. Post, a prominent and public-spirited citizen of Battle Creek, Mich. He was assisted in its perfection by a number of publishers, and the plan has been earnestly endorsed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The general appearance of the Post check is that of the present one or two dollar bill. On one side are blank lines upon which the holder may write the name and address of any one to whom he desires to make payment by mail. The payee, upon receipt of the money, attaches his signature and collects the money at the office named. To forge the signature of the payee is a penitentiary offense, same as counterfeiting. As rapidly as the

## Tennessee Queens



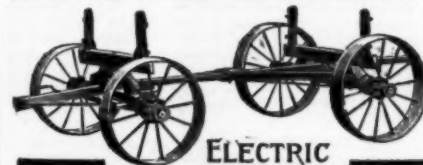
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signed bills come into the possession of postmasters they are sent to Washington for redemption. So that, by this process, one can carry about his person paper money in various denominations under five dollars, and it passes as good as gold. Should he desire to make remittance by mail, he simply takes out a bill or piece of fractional currency, writes the name of his creditor, affixes and cancels a stamp, and it only requires the signature of the latter to again make the money as good as gold at the office named.

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Hon. Perry S. Heath, now the editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, and writer of the above, was First Assistant Postmaster General under the McKinley administration. The Money Order Service was under his supervision, and he speaks with expert knowledge of all matters pertaining to the transmission of money through the mails. His cordial endorsement of Post Check Currency carries great weight. It is a thing that should be adopted at once by the Government. We hope Congress will soon act favorably upon it.

### Difference in Locality.

This was brought out in the discussions at the Ontario convention, as reported in the Canadian Bee Journal. Mr. Chrysler said:

I have managed the Heddon hives for two or three years without a swarm from them, or I might say, even queen-cells. I take probably three brood-chamber sections when fruit-bloom is on, and, when the queen has pretty well filled the two sections, I take the empty brood-chamber and set under the other two, and take one of the upper ones and put a queen-excluder between it and the next one, of course putting the queen below. What honey is gathered as a general rule will be put in the top brood-chamber, and as the bees are being hatched out that will be filled with honey; and by the time that is pretty well filled you can generally put an extra super under of extracting-combs.

Mr. Hall—Mr. Chrysler's plan succeeds with him, but if he comes to Oxford county it won't succeed.

Mr. Gemmill—If he comes to Stratford he won't succeed. I have had them swarm with the queen having the use of five of those half-hives, as you call them; and on a half story of foundation; giving them all the room they wanted. I have had them swarm in eight days from that. Circumstances alter cases.

Mr. Hall—You can give no regular rule for any locality. We have bees in three localities; if the man that ran the east one would run them the same as the other two he would run them into the ground, and they are only nine miles apart. We are all of us confident what we will do with bees, and what they will do with us, but we never take into consideration the locality, and, sometimes, it is the race of bees.

### The Ethical Side in Apiculture.

Bessie L. Putnam, speaking of the bond of good-fellowship existing among bee-keepers, says in the American Bee-Keeper:

Old-time contributors have given through the various mediums not only valued experiences but glimpses of their own personality. And it is one in which kindness, gentleness, and patience are dominant characteristics.

So wide-spread are these traits that we feel impelled to seek a more explicit explanation than mere co-incidence. There is a natural sequence in all things; and if we but analyze the qualities which make the good apiarist, contemplate the phases developed by his

thoughtful life, it is not difficult to understand why he is also a good citizen.

Systematic study of his little charges, patience, punctuality, neatness, gentleness, are indispensable. Routine work may apparently succeed for a time; but the perplexities and emergencies sure to come up sooner or later call forth originality of thought and a thorough understanding of the habits of bees.

Did you ever see a really successful bee-keeper who was not something of an enthusiast over his pets? Who did not enjoy working with them? To him their methods of housekeeping, brood-rearing, and the gathering of supplies have an interest higher than that of purely mercenary gain. The construction of the cell, the "bee-line" to and from the distant clover-field, the evident recognition of strangers, these and many other traits point to a higher order of intelligence than is usually accorded to insect life. While much has been written about them, there are volumes yet to be learned. Surprising incidents are of frequent occurrence if we but note them. Those who know the bee understand that it does not go about seeking whom it may sting, but simply attends to its own business, and bravely resents the intrusion of others.

Careful study of the bee increases our interest in it, our respect for it. And the awakening of love and kindness toward the lowliest of God's creatures naturally extends to His masterpiece—man.



### Wintering Experiment.

I tried an experiment the past winter by putting 8 colonies of bees into my cellar in the same room with the furnace, and took them out March 14, all in good condition.

C. B. HOWARD.

Seneca Co., N. Y., March 20.

### Getting Extracting-Combs.

On page 198, C. D., of Michigan, asks: "How do you have your extracting-combs built? In the surplus case or in the brood-chamber?" I wish C. D. to try my plan with at least one colony in a three-story hive.

As soon as his colonies are strong and honey coming in, see that the middle story is the brood-chamber. I use ten-frame three-story Langstroth hives for extracting, nothing less, and am never troubled with swarming. Furnish the upper story with eight combs for extracting, using combs having the most drone-cells. Now see that you have six good worker-combs in the middle story, and in the center insert an empty frame between two frames of brood and sealed honey, and you will be surprised how soon you will have new worker-combs built, and without starters. In the lower story have at least five combs, alternating them with empty frames to secure straight work. As the combs above are filled with honey and brood, the bees will work below. I think Mr. Dadant might see some advantage if he would give my plan a trial—unless he prefers frames of different sizes.

Lucas Co., Iowa.

GEO. W. RIKER.

### A Report—Laying Workers.

I started in with 20 colonies of bees in 1901, and increased to 80 colonies, and got 2000 pounds of honey.

1900 was a failure for honey; I had only 20 colonies out of 100 last spring to start with. I have 84 good colonies to start with this spring, and they have plenty of honey. I expect to increase up to 200 colonies this season.

We have had some zero weather in March.

I hear a great deal about drone-layers and laying workers, and what to do with them. I have looked and sweated for hours looking for laying workers and drone-layers, and then I would hitch the team and drive seven or eight miles to some bee-keeper and ask him more questions about laying workers than some 10-

## Queens you should Have

Does blood tell in other stock? Give your bees a chance. Stock used for breeding the queens offered—not from a sport, but my pick out of an apiary giving last season an average yield as follows:

#### Honey-Gathering.

102 lbs. extracted and 68 lbs. comb honey per colony besides increase and stores for winter.

#### Quality of Comb-Honey Produced.

"Man! It would dazzle you."—Wm. Envoy, Ontario Government Inspector of Apiaries.

#### Wintering Qualities.

Up to the present (January 30) I never found these bees to show the least indication of unrest—always perfectly quiet. They are wintering perfectly.—Frank T. Adams, Brantford, Canada.

#### General Commendation.

Out of those queens you sent me I have produced the best race or strain of bees I ever owned. Remember that is saying a lot, as I have tried every breed imported in this country. The bees winter better, build up, and stand cold chilly winds in spring better, and are more suitable than any bees I ever owned. For the season they gave me about double the honey the pure Italians did, and more increase. Glad you are going into the queen-business, and are going to join the ranks again. We are much in want of a few men like you. C. W. Post, Ex-president Ontario Bee-keepers' Association (owns 365 colonies).

S. T. Pettit, Canada's most successful comb-honey producer and bee-keeper, says: "The blood in my apiary is largely the progeny of queens sent by you, and they are grand bees."

#### Prices of Queens.

They are duty free to the United States. Tested, \$2.00 each; \$10.00 for 6; \$18.00 per dozen. Untested until July 1, \$1.25 each; \$7.00 for 6; or \$12.00 per dozen. Same after July 1st, \$1.00 each; \$5.50 for 6; or \$10.00 per dozen. Larger quantities, prices on application. Postage stamps taken for fractions of a dollar. To be fair to every one, no selected tested queens are offered. Every one has the same chance. The above queens are bred from a careful selection of Italians and Carniolans. Pure Italian and Carniolan queens same price. Price of full colonies on application. Orders booked as received, and filled as quickly as possible. Order early.

Address, R. F. HOLTERMANN,  
Bow Park Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont., Canada  
9D8t Please mention the Bee Journal.

### \$5 INCUBATORS FREE 50EGG SIZE

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and you may have part of it if you work for us. Uncle Sam's poultry product pays that sum. Send 10c for samples and particulars. We furnish capital to start you in business. Draper Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

"Free Trial Proposition."—There is a certain something about the "free trial" proposition that makes it attractive to even the person who is accustomed to buy for cash. Formerly the "free trial" idea was limited entirely to trial by sample, and only such merchandise as could be sampled were subject to "free trial;" matters have been changed quite materially, however, within the past few years, and now many things may be had on "free trial" terms. It remained for the Kalamazoo Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Station 33, Kalamazoo, Mich., to introduce the principle of "free trial" in the selling of the output of their large factories. They advertise in our paper to send any buggy, carriage, trap, surrey, harness, etc., which they make, to any purchaser on "30 days free trial," and they lay just claim to being the "Pioneers of the free-trial plan." They not only give that length of time in which to test the vehicle, but they at the same time sell it to the buyer at manufacturers' prices. That they do these two things, and that they give the best of satisfaction is true beyond doubt, as we have never had a single complaint from our readers, many of whom must have embraced their offer.

Those of our readers who have not yet bought a vehicle or harness, will do well to write the Kalamazoo people requesting their 22d annual catalog. It is fully illustrated with each article offered, and is almost sure to contain just what you are looking for. Please mention the American Bee Journal when writing them.

year-old school boy, and I would try to introduce nice queens, and the old bees would kill them as fast as I put them in.

The best way to do with such bees is to carry the hive away from the bee-yard and shake them out of the hive, and let them fly back to the yard and take up with the other bees. Life is too short to fuss with them.

G. W. NANCE.

Woodbury Co., Iowa, March 31.

### Basswood and Pine Frames.

Ten years ago I made some brood-frames, using basswood for some and yellow pine for others, of V-shaped top-bars. I can see no evidence of wax-worms on either the poplar or pine, but plenty on the basswood. Why things are so different with me than they are with Mr. Niver I do not know, but I suppose it is caused by the difference in "location." With him they "located" in pine; with me in basswood.

A. ZIEGLER.

Huntington Co., Ind., March 17.

### Don't Get Excited Over "Futures."

We have been having some very nice rains, and the present prospect is that we will have some honey, but I do not think any one is justified in getting excited over "futures."

I may give a report later on of my last year's crop, and if you think it would be appreciated, some of my observations, experiences, failures and successes.

J. W. GEORGE.

Riverside Co., Calif., March 15.

[Certainly. Send on your report, etc.—Ed.]

### Moving Bees—A Hopeful Bee-Keeper

I shipped 31 colonies of bees from Taylor Co., Iowa, to Wyandotte Co., Kans., in March. They came through in good shape. I left the winter-cases on in shipping, and have not removed them yet.

My average yield of honey last year, in Iowa, was 60 pounds per colony, spring count. The prospect does not look very bright for a honey crop at present, as there is very little white clover to be seen coming now, but it may come later. Part of a bee-keeper's living is "hopes," and we are living in hopes of a good season this year.

BERT GARDNER.

Wyandotte Co., Kans., April 1.

### Bounteous Returns Expected.

It has been snowing or raining here nearly the whole of this month, and over nearly the whole State. The outlook for a good honey-flow, and for good farm crops, is very encouraging. A plentiful supply of irrigation water is the main thing, and, having secured that, our farmers and bee-keepers are anticipating bounteous returns for their toil this season.

E. S. LOVEST.

Salt Lake Co., Utah, March 27.

### Bees in Fine Shape.

Bees are in fine shape this spring, having plenty of honey to carry them through brood-rearing.

J. F. HUNTER.

Morrison Co., Minn., March 26.

### Colonies Seem Strong and Active.

I hired a man yesterday to put my bees on the summer stands; they seem very strong and active. They went into the cellar the first of December, and never had a flight until to-day. The temperature of the cellar was from 35 to 40 degrees.

D. C. WILSON.

Linn Co., Iowa, March 28.

### Packing Bees for Winter.

One page 164, Ira D. Bartlett is reported as packing his bees for winter by putting on a piece of carpet, kiln-dried planer-shavings, two inches kiln-dried sawdust, then eight inches of planer-shavings. How many inches of planer-shavings does he put next to the carpet? Why does he put in the layer of



sawdust? Why not all planer-shavings or all sawdust?  
I note that on page 171, C. J. Oldenburg puts 13 inches of chaff over the frames, thus agreeing in great depth of packing with Mr. Bartlett.  
TURNER BUSWELL.  
Somerset Co., Maine.

[Will Mr. Bartlett kindly send answer to the above questions for publication?—Ed.]

### Worst Storm in Years.

We have been visited in this part of the country with the worst storm in years. It raised havoc with the bees, but we have the scaffold up around here on the river bottom and also on the Tule. One man lost 200 colonies, another 120, another 90. As for myself, I saved the most of 47, but some of them are rather light. You see, the country was flooded with water at the time we had the storm.  
N. T. FRANCIS.  
Sutter Co., Calif., March 17.

### Loss Due to Honey-Dew.

Our bees came through rather poorly this spring, with a loss of 20 percent, the worst in 10 years, all due to honey-dew and protracted cold weather.  
EUGENE HAMBAUGH.  
Brown Co., Ill., March 31.

## Went Like Hotcakes

A Nebraska customer when ordering a new supply of our fine Alfalfa honey in 60-pound cans, said: "The last I got went like hotcakes." So it does.

More people might do well they would order this honey, or basswood, and sell it. It not only goes off "like hotcakes," but it is mighty good on hot cakes.

See honey-offers on page 234.

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Everything used by bee-keepers.  
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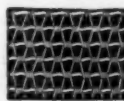
We have arranged with a good bee-keeper located in Kankakee Co., Ill., (within 12 miles of Kankakee), to fill orders for Nuclei and Full Colonies of Bees. All are to be first-class, and most of the bees show Italian markings. The queens in the Nuclei will be Italian, of this year's rearing. Full colonies can be shipped now; the Nuclei beginning May 1. We can book your orders for Nuclei now—first come first served.

The Nuclei are 3-frame Langstroth, in light shipping-boxes. Prices: 1 for \$3.00; 5 at \$2.75 each; 10 or more, \$2.50 each.

Full colonies in 8-frame Langstroth hives (no super.) Prices: 1 for \$6.00; 5 or more at \$5.50 each.

All are f.o.b. shipping-point, and will be sent by express, a postal card notice being mailed to each purchaser a day or two before shipping the bees.

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This heading is used in one of the advertisements of the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. They manufacture and sell to the consumer, the now celebrated "Split Hickory" line of vehicles. Unlike any other carriage concern in the country, selling direct to the user, they advertise and sell this special line only. They do not sell to jobbers or dealers; so if you want a "Split Hickory" vehicle the only place where you can buy it is from this concern. They make the bold statement that there is no other line of vehicles sold for anywhere near the money that is as good as "Split Hickory," and they offer as a proof of this assertion what one would consider a most fair proposition, namely, that they will send any of their vehicles anywhere in the United States on 30 days' free trial. If at the end of 30 days the purchaser is not satisfied, he can return the vehicle and will not be out one cent of money, as they pay the freight both ways in case the job comes back.



One thing is very evident, and that is they have abundant faith in their goods. Their elaborate new catalog, which is just off the press, illustrates and fully describes over 100 specially designed exclusive patterns. In this catalog they show several tests to which they have put their vehicles to prove the strength of the material used in their construction. Two of these illustrations we here reproduce. They also reproduce photographs of people who have purchased their vehicles and have given them testimonials. This is a very clever way of proving that the testimonials are genuine. The vehicle illustrated in this article is their top-buggy which has all late improvements, and the price is a genuine surprise. Any of our readers who are thinking of buying a vehicle this season, will do well to write to this concern for their catalog, which is mailed free upon application.

Address, Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Company, Station 6, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTE.—This firm offers some fine buggies as prizes to people who send names of persons about to buy a carriage or harness. You should send for plan and list of prizes. You might win one. Please mention the American Bee Journal when writing them.



## HONEY AND BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 19.—There is continued depression in the trade owing to light output on the part of retailers and the desire on the part of those having stock on hand to dispose of it. The past two weeks have noted a further decline in price of comb honey, with the exception of basswood, which is scarce and wanted at 2 to 3 cents above any of the other white grades; it now brings 14@15c; alfalfa and other fair white, 10@13c; ambers, 8@10c. White extracted dull at 5@6½c; ambers, 5@5½c; Southern and dark, 5@5½c. Beeswax scarce at 30c.  
R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The market in extracted honey is good with prices lower. Amber, for manufacturing purposes, brings from 5½@6½c; better grades from 7@8c. Fancy comb honey sells at 16c; lower grades hard to sell at any price. Beeswax strong at 27@30c.  
THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Our market has not been so empty of comb honey in a long time. Fancy white comb, 15@16c; No. 1, 15c; dark and buckwheat, 13@14c. Extracted, buckwheat, 6c. Beeswax, 30c.  
H. R. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, March 20.—The demand for comb honey remains good. Market ranges as follows: Fancy white, in cartons, 15@16c; A No. 1, 14@15c; No. 1, 13@14c; honey in glass-front cases about one cent less. Extracted, California light amber, 7@7½c; Florida honey, in barrels, 6@6½c.  
BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Buffalo is very quiet on honey, except very low grades at very low prices. We quote extra fancy, 14c; No. 1, 12@13c; other grades, 8@10c. Extracted, 5@6c. Beeswax scarce; fancy, 28@30c; dark, 22@25c.  
BATTERSON & Co.

DETROIT, Feb. 20.—Fancy white comb honey, 14@15c; No. 1, 13@14c; no dark to quote. Extracted, white, 6@7c. Beeswax, 25@26c.  
M. H. HUNT & SON.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The general tone of the honey market is lower. Water-white comb honey sells from 14@14 c; it is hard to obtain 15c for extra fancy. Extracted has weakened a little, and sells at 5@5½c; fancy, from 6@6½c.  
C. H. W. WEBER.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Comb honey is now pretty well cleaned up, and what remains on the market is nearly all fancy and No. 1 white honey. The demand is fairly good at following quotations: Fancy white, 14c; No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c. Extracted remains dull at unchanged prices with plenty of supply. Beeswax firm, 29c.

We have just received the first large shipment of comb honey from Cuba; some in tall sections, packed 20 combs to the crate and some in square sections packed 32 combs to the crate, glass front on one side, plain, no-bee-way section. The honey was packed in shipping-carriers, containing 8 of the large and 9 of the small crates respectively, and arrived in first-class condition. The flavor of this honey is very fine, and as to the quality—some of it is fancy white, while others is of a yellowish tint.  
HILDETH & SEBELKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—White comb, 11@12½ cents; amber, 8@10c; dark, 6@7 cents. Extracted, white, 5½@—; light amber, 4½@5c; amber, 4@— . Beeswax, good to choice, light, 26@28c; dark, 24@25c.

While spot stocks are of rather light volume, holders show more inclination to unload than they did a month ago. Although quotable values are without marked change, concessions are granted to buyers which would not have been thought of at the beginning of the year. A large proportion of the honey now offering is comb of medium grade.

**WANTED. EXTRACTED HONEY**—either large or small lots; parties having same to offer, send samples, and best prices delivered at Cincinnati, Ohio. We pay cash on delivery. **THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,** 10Atf Front and Walnut Sts., CINCINNATI, O.  
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GENTLEMEN:—I am VERY, VERY pleased that you are willing I should recommend the Danz. hive. I have had a great many inquiries regarding it, and have not felt at liberty to recommend it over our regular hives. At first I was prejudiced against it, but the sales have increased without recommendations, and wherever I have sold they have bought again and praised the hive with extravagant claims, and I am forced to the conclusion that it is the BEST COMB-HONEY HIVE on the market.  
J. B. MASON,  
Manager North-eastern Branch The A. I. Root Co.

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